THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1872.

Amusements To-Day Sowery Theatre-Irish Emigrant, &c. Empire City Rink-Garde Republicaine Band.
Olympic Theatre-Rip Van Winkle, and Schoelder
Tony Pastor's Opera House Little Polly, Ac. rion Square Theatre-Gran | Duchen. Wallack's Theatre-The Last Trump Card. Wood's Museum-Pomp. Matinee.

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for President :

THE farmers', Mechanies', Scholars', Clergymens', Everybody's Candidate.

HORACE GREELEY, LL.D.

REGON, TEXAS, AMHER-F COLLEGE, CHAPPAQUA. THE WHOLE UNITED STATES.

### Nominated.

HORACE GREELEY of Chappaqua, LL. D., Farmer, was yesterday nominated for President by the Democratic National onvention at Baltimore. The vote was almost unanimous at the very first. Such a tribute was never paid to the political orthodoxy and running qualities of any former candidate of the party.

It looks as though GREELEY must be elected. All the Democrats are now bound to vote for him, and quite one-half of the Republicans will certainly do so. indeed the prospect is that GRANT will lare worse in 1872 than MARTIN VAN BU-REN fared in 1840.

All believers in peace must be supporters of Horace Greeley. The South were enhusiastic for him at Baltimore, because he represents the new era of conciliation anity, and all-embracing patriotism.

All honest men should be for him, be cause his election means the restoration of ntegrity and purity in the Government, and a general new departure in our politics.

However, the supporters of Dr. GREE-LEY should not be too confident. They have to deal with an unscrupulous enemy, backed by a hundred thousand officeholders, all abundantly provided with the maerial of war. Grantism will fight despe rately and die hard.

We are now going to have a square con est. No side issue and no third candidate whether or not the people approve of GRANT and his system of family and miltary government and general plunder. if they like GRANT and his peculiarities, a majority of them will vote for him; f not, they will vote for GREELEY. For our part we go for the Woodchopper of Chappaqua.

The inauguration will take place promptv on the 4th of March next.

# Addition, Division, Silence.

The United States possess two preëmiaent professors and exemplars of the art of Addition, Division, and Silence. One of these is the noted WILLIAM H. KEMBLE of Philadelphia, who has admitted ander oath that he is the author of the

following letter: "TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

"My Dear Titian: Allow meto introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a laim of some magnitude that he wisnes you to help sum in. Put him through as you would me. He under trans addition, division, and silence. Yours.

"W. H. KEMBLE.
'TO TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C." The other celebrated expert in this art

s George M. Robeson, Gen. Grant's Secetary of the Navy. Robeson takes the people's money out of the treasury and practises Addition, Division, and Silence with it by giving it in large sums-\$93,000 in the SECOR case-to those who have no right to it, but who give a Christmas present bejorehand; while, as in the Governor case and the SAVAGE case, a division is made at he rate of one-half to the fraudulent Plaimant and one-half to Robeson's man.

Many of those who have skill and expeience in Addition, Division, and Silence may be found in our penitentiaries and state prisons, where they are confined for pocket-picking, shoplifting, burglary, and the like. They all believe in the principles aid down in KEMBLE's letter; but no loubt they will all admit the infinite supeciority of KEMBLE and ROBESON as practical and theoretical illustrators of the

More of the Same Sort. The new and peculiar methods adopted by the present Administration for releas ing the sureties of defaulters from their responsibilities when they are ardently in favor of the reflection of GRANT have reseived another illustration in North

Carolina. According to the Salisbury Tribune, Gen. L. G. Esres, a carpet-bagger who was ap pointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Third North Carolina District, proved to be a defaulter to an amount variously estimated at from \$34,000 to \$61,000. Gen. J. . ABBOTT, from Concord, New Hampshire, who is the most conspicuous leader of the GRANT party in North Carolina, was one of Estes's sureties. It is said that ABBOTT, by his influence in Washington, succeeded in compromising his friend's de-

falcation for the sum of \$15,690. What makes this case the more interestng is that the two Generals have been in partnership in certain transactions, and that it appears by the report of the Fraud Investigating Committee of the North Carolina Logislature that between them they profited by the stealings of Lit-TLEFIELD, another distinguished General, to the amount of about \$50,000. The natu ral inference is that Gen. ABBOTT, the

Gen, Estes, the principal, failed to account for.

It is reported that Secretary BOUTWELL s to make speeches for the Grantites in North Carolina previous to the approaching election. If he does it is to be hoped that he will explain to that plundered community by what authority he condones the robberies of public funds contributed by the tax-payers for the support of the Government.

### Civil Service Reform.

Mr, Isaac Myers, a colored citizen of Baltimore, has written a letter blackguarding one WILLIAM U. SAUNDERS, another man of color, who had been nominated for one of the Presidential electors on the officeholders' ticket, and has declined because he feels himself in duty bound to support Horace Greeley. In this letter MYERS incorporates the following gem of thought:

"As Gen. Grant has been purifying the civ service of the country by purging it of thieve and speculators in office, so we desire to hav the Republican party of Maryland purified." Myers has probably never heard of

GEORGE M. ROBESON, and his payment of \$93,000 to the Secons on a claim for which they had already been paid in full. Neither has he heard of CHORPENNING CRESWELL and his great attempted fraud of \$443,000, approved by GRANT at the time

and ever since. Nor is he aware, probably, of the fact that the Hon. Lewis Dent, GRANT's beloved brother-in-law, got \$2,500 cash from WILLIAM D. FARRAND, in consequence of which GRANT appointed the same FAR-RAND Consul at Callao.

Nor yet has MyERS learned the fact that the Hon. Jesse R. Grant, the President's father, made a bargain with one STOMS to have him, in consideration of \$500 cash, appointed a gauger; and that President GRANT approved of this arrangement at the time, and has approved of it ever

Probably Myers is also ignorant of the fact that WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, the philosopher of Addition, Division, and Silence, has just been appointed a member of GRANT'S National Committee.

GRANT as a civil service reformer re minds one of the devil's celebrated proposal to become a monk.

### The Case of the Pioneer.

A more flagrant outrage never disgraced the United States navy than the capture by Capt. RITCHIE of the Cuban man-of-war Pioneer. That she is duly commissioned and that she sailed from Cuban waters. where she had been four days, was yesterday proved to us beyond a question of doubt by her Captain, FRANCIS L. NORTON.

The commissions of all her officers are signed by President CESPEDES and Secretary Francisco Maceo. The Pioneer received nothing in the shape of arms or am munition in United States waters.

The pretext under which Capt. RITCHIE seeks to justify the capture and destruction -for detention of a sailing vessel until Spanish man-of-war steamers come for her means her destruction-is too weak to hold water. He says that he had never seen the flag of the Pioneer before. On such a ground a vessel of the Khedive of Egypt or of the King of Siam might be equally liable to seizure.

However, Capt. RITCHIE himself prove the lawlessness of his act. He says that the Pioneer was, when captured, within four miles of Point Judith. A marine league extends, as Capt. Ritchie knows full well, only three miles from shore, and the usufruct of any water outside of that limit is under international law open to all

The whole point is that under the presen disgraceful Administration, which allowed the Florida to be searched on the high seas, and which has never vet brought to trial the Captain of the Shawmut, who was specially detained to prevent such an insult, any understrapper in the service thinks he can curry favor with the Secretary of his Department by helping to suppress the liberty of Cuba.

# The Statue of Horace Greelev.

A valued correspondent inquires what ecome of the funds for the statue of honest Horace Greeley? We answer that they are safe in the hands of the treasurer,

Mr. I. W. ENGLAND. The amount required for the erection of the statue is not yet complete, some \$13,000 more being necessary. As soon as it is reasonably certain that that sum will be made up, the committee to procure designs for the statue will issue a circular to sculptors, and the work will be practically put in the

way of execution. Now let all admirers of genius, integrity, and life-long devotion to noble ends com forward and fill up this subscription without delay. We want to see that statue standing in front of the beautiful new Staats-Zeitsona building on Printing House square, a monument to a great and good printer and editor, and an ornament to the metropolis.

# All Right.

The World has made a strong and pertipacious fight against the nomination of Dr. HORACE GREELEY at Baltimore; but seeing how inevitable that event was, our con temporary yesterday assumed the followng patriotic position:

"To-morrow morning we shall be compelled o announce GREELEV and BROWN as the regular Democratic candidates; and although we hould have preferred others, we have no hesitation in saying that we think them altogether preto the corrupt officeholders' Philadelphi

This is talking wisely and manfully. Whatever objections any one may have to GREELEY and BROWN, there can be no question that, as compared with GRANT and Wilson, they are infinitely superior, and that their election will be as great a boon to the country as the election of GRANT would be a curse.

Calling the Roll. Mr. Lincoln's first Cabinet consisted of Messes, Seward, Chase, Cameron, Welles, BLAIR, SMITH, and BATES. The two lass named are dead. CAMERON is for GRANT. CHASE, WELLES, and BLAIR are for GREE-

LEY. Where stands Gov. SEWARD? When Mr. LINCOLN first became President there were thirty-one Republicans in the Senate. Of these Senators six are dead. thirteen are for GRANT, ten are for GREE-LEY, and of the opinions of the remaining two we have as yet no certain information We refer to Mr. HARRIS of New York and

Mr. CLARK of New Hampshire. Nevertheless we are told that the Repub lican party is almost a unit for GRANT. Do not facts like the above flatly contra-

diet this impudent assertion? The GRANT men declare that HORACE GREELEY is a fool. Well, so he is. He has never got rich by Addition, Division, and surety, may have known something about

Silence, and when he is President his brotherthe disposition of the public funds which in-law will not take \$2,500 cash as the price of

"challenge."

appointing a man to the Consulate at Callac wonder GRANT and his followers think man is a fool who wilfully neglects such chance of making money and getting gifts.

In the British House of Commons, re cently, a discussion occurred on the question of annexing the Feejee Islands. A member moved that an address be presented to her Majesty praying that a British protectorate may be es tablished over these islands, and this proposi tion failing to receive much consideration, the member asked leave to substitute for his originai proposition an instruction to the British Government to annex the islands. The Feejee Islands are over two hundred in number, of which perhaps one hundred and fifty are inhabited. Among their inhabitants are some two thousand whites, who have joined with the natives in organizing a government, and who are represented as being extremely desirous that the rule of Great Britain should be extended over theta. though no proof of this was presented. As is usual in such cases, the scheme was urged in the interests of Christianity as well as of commerce while glowing pictures were drawn of the advantages which would accrue to Great Britain from such an addition to her domain. But the English are not so fond of annexing savages as they formerly were. Their experience in New Zealand, where under their benevolent supervision the native races have dwindled down from 150,000 to less than 50,000, and the experiment of endeavoring to introduce the blessing of civilization has cost the Government \$100,-000,000, has not resulted in inspiring much enthusiasm for further efforts in that direction to the proposition for annexing the Feejee canni oals was voted down by a large majority. Thirteen years ago the sovereignty of these islands was formally ceded to Great Britain by the King and his chiefs, but Lord PALMERSTON'S Govern ment, after a full investigation of the matter, re fused to accept the proffered territory. Th pinion of practical Englishmen on the desira ility of annexing savages may be of some in terest to those who have been growing enthusi-astic over the late "treaty" by which an officer of a private trading company annexed the Navi-gator's Islands to the United States.

The Infamy of the New York Times-The attempt to persecute out of office Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD, who is known to be able and who is admitted, even by his prosecutors, t be honest.

Many of the straight Republicans in Massachusetts are not pleased with Gen. But-LER's recent speech in Faneuil Hall. They say that half a dozen more such speeches from Bur-LER in defence of GRANT against SUMNER would carry the State for GREELEY in November. They think BENJAMIN talks too much, any way. They can stand with equanimity the taunt that the party in the nation is nothing but a party of Ad dition, Division, and Silence; but when it comes to be believed that their party in Massachusetts s nothing but a BUTLER party, they begin to feel an irresistible inclination to buy white hats.

How the cannons sounded in the Park resterday as they announced Dr. GREELEY's nomination at Baltimore! There was a sound of victory in their tones such as we never heard in on with any previous no

When it was discovered that Congress nan GIDDINGS of Texas was engaged in taking testimony to expose the frauds by which the disreputable carpet-bagger, W. T. CLARK, had surped his seat in Congress, GRANT'S organs in Washington and elsewhere began to proclaim he determination of the Administration to put down the Ku-Klux in Texas. This was done. notwithstanding that the fact was notorious that Gov. DAVIS, the friend of both CLARK and GRANT, was in the unrestricted exercise of despotic authority throughout the State. But the friends of Col. Gippings refused to be terrifled, and proved all the frauds alleged against the Addition, Division, and Slience party so clearly that a Republican Congress was obliged to give Gid-DINGS the seat which CLARK had temporarily obtained. Now that the people of North Carolina are about to vote for State officers, the same tactics are resorted to. Everybody knows that North Carolina is perfectly quiet, and has been for a long time. The only disturbances of any account that have lately occurred there have been those committed by the Lowny gang, who are all for GRANT, and the stoning of negroes who have manifested a disposition to vote a they please by the members of the Loyal Leagues. Yet the Raleigh Era announces that the Administration is about to send hundreds of troops into the State, being convinced that its efforts to break up the Ku-Klux must be doubled. All this is intended to frighten the people of North Carolina into voting for GRANT's gether for fear of being arbitrarily arrested or erjured evidence by the spies of the Adminis tration. If this plan succeeds in North Caro na. it will probably be adopted throughout the

As it is now settled that those who do not support GREELEY will by that very fact contribute toward the election of GRANT, no ntelligent man can any longer find a difficulty in deciding what he ought to do about it.

The New York Standard announces that will henceforth be temporardy suspendedthat is to say, it will be published no more. The Standard was started by JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. the noted news sneak thief, and consequently has been popularly known as the Thieves' Own. Of course it was a GRANT paper, and bitterly oposed to Horace Greeley, whom Young obbed while in his confidence and afterward ontinually maligned. The final failure of such a paper affords a timely illustration of the popur judgment on Addition, Division, and Silence as a rule of political and personal conduct.

The Cincinnati Commercial comments on he curious contrast continually exhibited between the exaltation of sentiment of Deacon RICHARD SMITH'S newspaper and the excessive and nasty meanness of its ordinary conduct The cause of this is plain. The beautiful exaltaion of sentiment comes from the true goodness of Deacon Smith; while the excessive neanness proceeds from the wicked partner who hold him under their baleful influence, and perpetually lead him to do that which he hates Poor SMITH! The Central Presbyterian Church ught to take these wicked partners in hand and if possible convert them.

There is such a thing as fairness, and this noral quality is not exhibited in the following entence from yesterday's Tribune:

"Had it not been for the temoval of Barnard, Casbozo, and McCenn, there is not now a question that,
he raid upon the Tammany threves would have been in
ain, for these, their ailies, would have remained to procet them."

Considering that Judge BARNARD issued the njunction in the FOLEY case which broke down the Tammany thieves, we submit that it I aitogether too rough to abuse him now as their

The Grantites aver, and prove it, that Dr. HORACE GREELEY once said GRANT had never been beaten, and never would be. But Dr. G. said that before the Geneva arbitra-tion had been heard of. On that battle-field GRANT has been beaten horse, foot, and dragoons, bribe-taker and speculators-a most disgraceful defeat.

The GREELEY fans, bearing the portrai of the Philosopher, and adorned with an imita ion of his, silvery beard, are getting very fash nable. They are just the thing to cool one's sel with in the hot weather in the intervals of wood-

Mr. Bonner's Judgment Vindicated. One of the most interesting things about the trot at Fleetwood on Tuesday was its verification of the relative estimate put by Mr. Bon ner upon Goldsmith Maid and American Girl. Mr. Bonner has for a long time said that his own opinion was that on a fair trial American Girl

would beat. The tremendous and unexampled applause which followed the triumph of the Girl, can only be accounted for by the mysterious unpop-

# THE TRIAL OF E. S. STOKES. THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE

CLOSED YESTERDAY. Proving that Fisk was Polsoned and then Killed with the Probe-Stokes's Mother Testifying to her Son's Insanity-Impor-tant Rebutting Testimony.

Yesterday, the seventeenth day of the trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of Col. James Fisk, Jr., the defence closed their case. There is apparently no abatement of the interest manifested from the beginning. same dense crowds of persons besiege the doors, the same rush is made for the seats, and the THE PRISONER.

usual large force of police is in attendance to preserve order, At the usual hour yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Shields, accompanied by three Sheriff's officers, escorted the prisoner into the court coom. Stokes was dressed with his usual care. He wore his almost traditional gray coat, striped linen pants, white vest, a spotted shirt, a Sixth Ward collar, and plain black neck tie. His father, mother, sister, and brother sat alongside of him all day. In anticipation of the summing up a greater number of ladies were in the court roon han on any previous day. The strictest order and utmost decorum were preserved throughout the whole proceedings, except once. Then a mild admonition from Judge Ingraham prompt ly quelled the laughter which was produced by the efforts of counsel for the defence in behalf of their client. MRS. STOKES, SR., IN THE WITNESS BOX.

Some little sensation was manifested when Mrs. Nancy E. Stokes, the prisoner's mother was placed on the stand. She gave her testi-mony in a low and subdued tone of voice, which evidently affected her husband very much and caused the prisoner to bend his head. He was caused the prisoner to bend his head. He was apparently buried in sad and bitter thoughts while his mother testified to his idiosyncrasies, as he never raised his eyes off the floor while Mrs. Stokes was testifying. There was no cross-examination. The next witness was Horace Stokes, the younger brother of the prisoner. He is a delicate young man, about twenty years of age, dressed neatly in white trowsers and vest, dark coat and red acek tie. His testimony was unimportant, except to develop the fact that his brother, the prisoner, always carried a pistol. THE DEPENCE RESTS.

After the recess the proceedings were very much interrupted by the salute of 100 guns, and the cheers of the people in honor of the nomination of Dr. Horace Greeley by the Haltimore Convention. No complaint was made, however, as everyone in the court room was in favor of the ticket. Dr. Howe was recalled for the defence, but only a few immaterial questions were put to him. Afterward, at ten minutes to two, much to the relief of everybody. Mr. Tremain arose and said:

"That is our case, sir."

Then the District Attorney introduced some rebutting testimony.

Mr. Charles G. Hill testified that it was impossible for Col. Fisk to have had a pistol without the witness seeing it, as he was standing near the elevator when the shooting was done. He was the first witness examined for the prosecution at the opening of the trial. The next witness was Mr. George Bardin, a Belgian, who acted as Col. Fisk's interpreter during the last two years of the life of the latter. When he took the stand Mr. McKeon said:

"Yous etes Français, n'est ce pas?"

"Non, monsieur, je suis Belge," he replied, much to the amusement of the spectators. He testiled that Col. Fisk never carried a pistol. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

During his cross-examination Mr. McKeon, as usual, lest his temper, and in a most outrageous and ungentlemanly manner assailed the editor of a morning paper who was in Court. The counsel rebuked him for insulting him by starting, and was in turn rebuked by Judge Ingraham for such an unprofessional display of feeling. The incident created quite a stir.

John Marshail, Col. Fisk's valet, and Francis Housman, his coachman, were each examined for the purpose of rebutting the prisoner's testimony. They each swore in the most positive and solemn manner that Col. Fisk was not armed when he was killed, and further that he never was in the habit of going armed. They were followed by Mr. Frank Curtis, the gentleman who was the first to reach Col. Fisk after he was shot. He said, "I was impressed with the fact that Col. Fisk had no pistol," which brought both Mr. Tremain and Mr. McKeon to their feet in an instant. They demanded that the words excluded from the stenographer's notes of the evidence, which was acceded to by Judge ingraham on the ground that a witness is not allowed to give his impressions. THE PROBE PRODUCED.

Dr. Trisler was next examined. He produced the prote which he introduced into Col. Fisk's wound. It was broken by Dr. Marsh at the postmoriem. He was cross-examined as to its post mortem. He was cross-examined as to the amount of opium administered by him to Col. Fisk. While this was going on, a note was handed Mr. Tremain, stating that the witness had told Dr. Shine that he had administered 120 minims of Magendie's solution of morphine to the Cobnel subcutaneously the night he was shot. Ir. Tripler denied it, but by consent of counsel for the prosecution Dr. Shine will be permitted to go on the stand this morning and testify to that fact. In this connection it may not be improper to add that the administration of narcetics differs very much among medical men. Certain it is, however, that opium in its different forms is administered in very large doses by the most successful practitioners withdifferent forms is administered in very large doses by the most successful practitioners without any deleterious effects. As an evidence of that fac, William Totten, a boy 17 years of age, was accklently shot in Cherry street. Jan. 8, a missile entering his abdomen precisely in the same place as Col. Fisk was shot. He was taken to Park Hospital, but only lived a short time. In 1824 hours 255 minims of Magendie's solution of morphine were hypodermically administered by Dr. Vandewater, without in the slightest degree narcotizing the patient. He was rational up to the time he died, and spoke intelligently regarding his recovery a moment before he breathed his last. This case will be cited in court to-day as evidence, that Col. Fisk was not poisoned, but died from the direct effects of the pistol bali fired at him by Edward S. Stokes.

By 12 o'clock to-day the testimony will be all in, and the summing up will begin.

WAS FISK PROBED TO DEATH?

Dr. Thomas H. Tripler was recalled, and testified in research.

Dr. Thomas H. Tripler was recalled, and testi-led in answer to Mr. Tremain. Q.—Is "Taylor on Poisons" a recognized authority among medical men? A.—I am not familiar with it. I cannot answer that.
Q.—Do you know anything about George Harley's "Old Vegetable Neuroties?" A.—No, sir.
Q.—What is the length of the probe you used on Mr. Flisk? A.—Six inches.
Q.—Do you know a man named Marshall Cowing? A.—Yes, sir. es, s.r.
Did you have a conversation with him within
or four days after the death of Fisk? A.—Yes,
le sat next to me at the dinner table at the Grand

Central Hotel.

Q.—Didn't you tell him that your probe was not a proper one, and if you had had the right kind you would have found the ball? A.—I don't recollect tiat.

Q.—Didn't you tell him that you probed the wound be fore Dr. Fisher came? A.—Very likely I did. "TAYLOR ON POISONS." Dr. Fisher was then recalled, and testified in mayor to Mr. Tremain: Insverto Mr. Tremain:
Q.—I take it for granted that you recognize "Tayloon Poisons" as an authority? A.—It is, sir. It is considered a good work on poleons.
Q.—is it not a standard work on poisons? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—bo you know Marshall Cowing? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—bd, you haye a conversation with him ster the Q.—Do you know Marshall Cowing? A.—Yes, sir, Q.—Did you have a conversation with him after the death of Fisk? A.—I believe so.
Q.—Din't you tell him that you put the probe in four inches and touched the bail, and pushed it in five inches? A.—Never.
Q.—Didn't you tell him that you pushed the ball at an? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you tell Mr. Cowing that Dr. Tripler had unched away at Fisk half an hour before you arrived? A.—No, sir.

co.sir.
Didn't you have any conversation with him on subject? A.—I don't recollect it? subject? A.—I don't recollect it? subject? A.—I don't recollect it? subject in the conversation of Q .- Was any such thing discovered? A .- No. sir. STOKES'S MOTHER ON THE STAND.

Marshall Cowing was called, but did not respond, and Nancy Stokes was summoned, and testified in answer to Mr. Tremain: Q.—You are the mother of the prisoner? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You have lived here how long? A.—Ten years.
Q.—Came here from Philadelphia? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do you recollect when your son was put in prison?
Q.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do you

Q.—Do you recollect when your son was just in prison?
Q.—Did you call upon him there? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Do you recollect his spending some time with your family a year ago? A.—Last year in June. He was there two or three weeks.
Q.—Did you then discover he had a pistol? A.—I did. daily only stretcher Horace for it one day, and I saw it daily only seed to the prison of the was talking with his father about his imprisonment—he became excited; his eyes had a wild appearance that I had never seen before.
Q.—What were his social relations with his family?
A.—Perfectly agreeable.

TESTIMONY OF STOKES'S BROTHER. Horace Stokes was sworn, and testified in answer to Mr. Tremain: I am a brother of the prisoner; am twenty years of

am a brother of the prisoner; am twenty years of e. — Do you recollect when the prisoner was ill at your liner's house in June a year ago? A.—Yes, sir.; 2.—Did he send you for his pistol? A.—Yes, sir.; he ai me to the Hoffman House for it. I got it from the river and brought it to him.
2.—Did you notice anything strange in his manner?—He was somewhat nervous.
2.—What did he say as to his apprehensions at that ag? Objected to. Question sliowed and exception.—He told me he couldn't pass a night without the stol, and has it for some time.
2.—What fear did he express? A.—He said he carried e platol being in fear of an attack. Tross-examined by Mr. Heach:
2.—What was the nature of his complaint at that the? A.—I think it was a poison on the skin. When he at me for the pistol i asked him why he carried it, the sheat he was afraid of an attack from Fisk or me of his men.

DR. BENJ. HOWE'S TESTIMONY. Mr. McKeon then read the testimony of Patrick Clarke taken before the Coroner, after which

Dr. Benj. Howe was called, and testified in answer to Mr. Tremain: Swer to Mr. Iremain:

Q-What is your profession? A.—I am a medica practitioner. I reside in New York, and have done as for fourteen or fifteen years. I am a member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Was appointed such in 1865. It is the leading medica society of the United Kingdom. They publish regularly a pamphlet of their transactions.

Q.—Are you acquainted with "Taylor on Poisons?"
A—Yes, sir.

Yes, sir. - Is that a high medical authority? A .- There is no Q.—Is that a high inedical abundant higher on poisons to my knowledge. Q.—Do you know of George Harley's "Old Vegetable Neurotics?" A.—I have heard of it as an authority.

MARSHALL COWING'S TESTIMONY. Marshall Cowing was then sworn, and testified answer to Mr. Tremain:

Marshall Cowing was then sworn, and testined in answer to Mr. Tremain:

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a manufacturer of metallic pumps and other hydraulic machines.

Q.—Where have you been living? A.—I have boarded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Grand Central, and other places. I am now keeping house in Seventy-eighth street. I boarded at the Grand Central, and other places. I am now keeping house in Seventy-eighth street, I boarded at the Grand Central, and other places. I am now keeping house in Seventy-eighth street, I boarded at year sey months, until quite recently.

Q.—Do you know Drs. Fisher and Tripler? A.—I do. Q.—How long have you known Dr. Fisher? A.—Upward of a year.

Q.—Wer you intimate with him? A.—We were quite intimate. We sat at the table a great deal together.

Q.—Hor you long have you known Dr. Tripler? A.—Since last November or December. He boarded at the house. I sm well acquainted with him.

Q.—Where were you at the time Fisk was shot? A.—I sa then boarding at the hotel. I came in within an hour afterward.

Q.—After his death do you recollect the conversation with Tripler in regard to it? A.—Yes, sit.

A CONVERSATION WITH DR. TRIPLER.

Q.—After his death do you recollect the conversation with Tripler in regard to it? A.—Yes, sir.

A CONVERSATION WITH DR. TRIPLER.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him in regard to his probing? A.—Yes, sir. I was running the doctors in a quiet way that Mr. Fisk might have been killed by practice, Dr. Fisher told me to teil Tripler that he needn't be at all siarmed, that he punched away at Fisk haif an hour before he came. I told Tripler, and he said it was very unprofessional for Dr. Fisher to say anything of that sort, that it showed malice, and it was too serious a thing to joke about. He said: I did punch away at him for some time, as Dr. Fisher said, but my instrument was entirely unfit for the purpose, and I didn't go so far as perhaps I otherwise would if it had been a proper one. He said further, that Fisher was unwise in saying such a thing as that, for Fisher probed Fisk, and if I were to tell what I know about him. I could sink him—he couldn't show his head in this house. I had a conversation with Fisher after he attended Fisk, and he said he strength the head his prohes were not of the right sort. I asked nim willy ne did not get the right probes, and he said he said he prohes were not of the right sort. I asked nim will ne did not get the right probes, and he said he dan't fave time, the case needed immediate attention. He told me that several times, and t think he told James Hand, coal merchant, the same thing.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach:
Q.—Did you ever make any memoradum of any of these conversations you have spoken of? A.—No, sir. I kept a business diary, but didn't put these things in. I didn't think they were of sufficient consequence, no more than that they were of a serious character.
Q.—I think you said they were jocose in their character?
A.—In stating the conversation with Dr. Fisher, I did. I asked him in order to find out what the real state of things was—that was the first conversation. The conversation afterward was jocose.
Q.—Do you recollect any other conversation you had with Dr. Fisher before you talked with Tripler? A.—I can't say yes or no to that, because I think I did, but I am not positive. am not positive.

Q.—Can you do anything more than to give the substance of one of those conversations? A.—I can't give any particular one. The conversations were about the same each time.

Q.—One conversation, then, gives the substance of all?

PUNCHED AWAY AT FIER FOR HALF AN HOUR.

Q.—Give the substance of the interview with Tripler?

A.—I told Mr. Tripler that Dr. Fisher requested me to say to him that he had punched away at Fisk for half an hour before he got there, before he saw him. Dr. Tripler replied that he didn't know why Fisher should make such a remark. It was entirely uncalled for. Mr. Fisher had probed him also, he said, and if I should tell what I know about Fisher, I could wipe him out. He would not dare to show his head in this note!; and why he should take thus about me! don't see: "Now," says Dr. Tripler, "to show you what kind of ... man he is. I come here to doctor his patient. He agrees to give me half what! collect; told me to make out my bil in this Fisk matter \$230, make them out both alike, his and my own, and sena them in." Says he, "you make yours out, and then send them in separately."

Q.—Did this occur at the first conversation? A.—No, sir; but I said it in one conversation, [The witness again stated the substance of the conversation, and continued): I asked him fit was customary for a doctor to do the probing alone, or with some other doctor present. He said, "I thought I would venture a little, but not go to any serious extent."

Q.—When he used that expression, dld you understand. ot go to any serious extent."
When he used that expression, did you understand humorous or jocose? A.-No. I thought it a pretrious thing. I told the defence of it night before

Dr. McCready was here called to the stand, and testified simply in relation to medical au-thorities, stating that Harley's "Vegetable Neu-roties" and "Taylor on Poisons" were author-

AMASA SPRAGUE'S DEPOSITION. AMASA SPRAGUE'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. McKeon then read the deposition of Amasa Sprague. President of the National Trotting Association at Providence, R. I., to show that Stokes had a bona fide business engagement at Providence on the 9th of January, and that his last words to Mr. Sprague were, "I certainly shall be there." His business was the settling of a debt between him and Smith, of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin. All the important portions were excluded.

Smith, Gould & Martin. All the important portions were excluded.

The deposition of Dorman B. Eaton, taken by commission in London, was then read; but all portions of evidence of importance were excluded and exceptions taken, and only matters of personal history admitted.

John Crofton was next called. He is a surveyor and architect, and testified as to the measurements of the staircase and hallway. The distance of the sofa, where the pistol was found, from the parlor door was 13 feet 9 inches. He experimented by trying to throw his tape measure from the door, and lodging it between the back and seat of the sofa, and found he could not do it.

THE DEFENCE CLOSE.

Dr. Benjamin Howard was recalled. He testiffed:

I am Professor of Surgery in the University of Vermont, and a member of the Royai Medical and Culrurgical Society of London. I am also a member of the New York Medical Society. I have the Medical Register of the city of New York. The name of F. W. Fisher is not in that list.

In cross-examination Dr. Howard said the work was principally compiled by Dr. Purdy and Dr. Elliott. It is a record of all reputable gradates of reputable colleges practising in the city f New York. The Medical Historical Society established with the express purpose of ex-mining into the records of medical practi-

Judge Beach-Do you know how the manuscript wa

made up?

Witness—I know the men that did it.
Judge Beach—That is not personal knowledge.

Mr. Tremnin—Is there any other published list of physicians known as the Medical Register of New York? A.—There is not.

Mr. Tremain—That is our case with the exception of one witness who does not respond. (Io the officers.) Call John Rothwell again.

No witness of that name responded.
The Court—Do you close?

Mr. Tremain—We close then.
The Court—Go on, Mr. District Attorney.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY,

The following witnesses were called in rebuttal:

Mr. Charles G. Hill (who it will be remembered was the first witness called at the opening of the case) was examined as to whether he saw any pistol on the floor. He stated that he saw none on the floor of either room or in the passage.

sage.

Mr. Tremain—Is that rebuttal?

District ... it orney—Why, the prisoner stated that he dropped his pistol opposite this room door, No. 219.

Qr. Did you see any pistol there that day at all? A.—I did not see any pistol there that day at all? A.—I did not see any pistol there that day.

Q.—How near were you to the prisoner?

Mr. Tremain—I object to this going over the evidence again under pretence of rebutting.

The Court—We won't let them go all over it again; but I think they may show how near he was to the prisoner. risoner.
District Attorney—I don't want to go over it all again,
ut they have introduced the prisoner's evidence, and
eat changes the whole circumstances.

The witness then pointed out upon the dianer. Q.—Was it light enough for you to see distinctly? A. If was. -It was. Q.—Could you have seen a pistol if there had been one in the floor? A.—I will say that I think I could.

PIOR'S VALET RECALLED. George Bardin was next called. Mr. McKeon-Vous etes un Français? Witness-Non, monsieur. [Lauchter.] Mr. McKeon-What are you, then?

Mr. McKeon-What are you, then?
Witness-A Belgian.
District Attorney-You were in the employ of Col.
lsk? A.-Yes, sir, as interpreter. Lived in the same
ones with him-not always. I was there mostly mornugs and evenings. I was there in the morning on
the was dressing. I recollect the day of the morning on
the was dressing. I was present when he dressed
on that occasion.

ie was dressing. I recollect the day of the morning on which he was wounded. I was present when he dressed on that occasion.

Q.—Now will you state to the Court and Jury whether he had any pistol?

Mr. Trenain—In beject.

The Court—Why?

Mr. Trenain—On the ground that while under the charge of alleged homicide, whether affirmatively (that it was done maliciously), or negatively (that it was as as of justifiable homicide), it was just as much a part of their duty to show all they could bearing upon the killing. They have already given some evidence in reation to the pistol; they proved something in regard to they the valet, they produced the clothes; and they certainly examined the coachman. Now I don't suppose that because the defence shows different from the base on the part of the people, that they are to reopen the case. It was their duty at the outset to show that he killing was malicious; and, therefore, they were to clive evidence that should exclude every other mode of killing. When evidence is offered as to when Flisk dressed in the morning, it is too remote. The Court admitted the evidence. Exception

Q.-Were you present at the time he dressed in the norming, A.+Yes. Q.—Were you present at the time he dressed in the morning. A.—Yes, Q.—He had no pistol in his possession? A.—No pistol, Q.—How do you know that? A.—Well, the colored boy was called out, and he asked me to hand him his vest and pantiations. I held the legs of the pantiations so when he put them on. I helped him to put his coat on, the property of the partial one of the partial one when he put the one of the partial one when the partial one is a partial one of the partial one when the partial one is a partial partial of the partial one is a partial of the p BARDIN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

FISK HAD NO PISTOL.

BARDIN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.
Mr. Bardin was cross-examined by Mr. McKeon.
He came to this country five or six years ago
from Beigium. Acted as interpreter for the
opera bouffe. Became acquainted with Mr.
Fisk two years ago next September. Before that
was in the human hair business in Beigium, and
subsequently in Bond street in this city.

Q.—Who were in that opera bouffe company? A.—
Fifty or aixty different people.
Q.—Was Fisk the proprietor?
The District Attorney objected.
The Court—it is immaterial.
Mr. McKeon—Have not I aright to show his man's immense power—running theatres and running rail-reads?
Judge Ingraham—Have not I told you several times you must not do that? The Court—It is immaterial.

Mr. McKeon—Have not I aright to the way his man's immense power—running theatres and sunning rail-roads?

Judge Ingraham—Have not I told you several times you must not do that?

Mr. McKeon—This man says he is employed as an in-

terpreter. Have not I a right to show what he interpreha ? Excluded.
Q—Do you know Montaland? A.—I do; I know every one of them.
Q—Did you wait upon Mr. Fisk at the time Montaland was here? Were you then his valet?

NOT A VALET, BUT AN INTERPRETER. Witness (indignantly)—I never was his valet.

Q.—What do you call holding his pantaloons?

A.—It as an act of politeness; his valet was not there.

Q.—Fisk had the employment of these sixty people? Yes, sir.

In carrying on this business were not you almost tantly on the stage? A.—No, sir; I interpreted for he business management.

O.—Did you interpret between him and Montaland

more, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, and other cities. The association is composed of a majority of the hat manufacturers of the United States, and has for its object the regulation of the "style" for each season, and the protection of its members from loss by irresponsible or dishonest dealers. For the latter purpose a black list is kept by the proper officer, on which is entered the names of persons who fail to meet their pecuniary obligations. But the principal object of the organization is the adoption of a shape, or a block, as they call it, for each season, For this purpose a meeting is held twice every year, in July and January, at which the shapf for the spring and fall is decided.

At these semi-annual meetings each manufacturer submits a pattern hat. Each hat is numbered, and a scaled envelope containing the name of the maker bears a corresponding number, the name being concealed until a choice is made. These hats are placed on exhibition on the day of meeting, and a vote is taken to decide which one of them shall be the style for the next season. When a decision is arrived at, the hat selected is handed over to the officers of the society, who give the proper instructions to the block makers, who are pledged to the utmost secrecy until the expiration of ten days after all the members have been supplied with the blocks. They are then at liberty to dispose of the new blocks to those not connected with the organization.

In addition to this business, the meeting on dishonest dealers. For the latter purpose

Q.—Did you interpret between him and Montaland?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—For Silly? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—For Silly? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And the other prime donne—what are their names?
A.—Persind and Almies; yes, sir.
Q.—Do you know whether Montaland lived near Mr.
Fisk at any time? Excluded as immaterial.
Q.—Did you dress Mr. Fisk when he lived near Montaland? A.—No, sir.
Q.—What took you to that place on the morning of the shooting? A.—I was there every morning.
Q.—What was it brought you there? A.—I brought him the newspapers to read and took his letters.
Q.—Were you doing any interpreting? A.—After the opera company left he took me as his companion.
Q.—In what capacity except that of companion were you employed by Mr. Fisk? A.—None whatever.
Q.—Did he pay you for that? A.—I suppose I didn't work for nothing.
Q.—Pleasant work; do you call that work, being a companion? A.—I think it is; hard work, too, sometimes.
Q.—You say it was hard work being a companion to Q.—You say it was hard work being a companion to

AN INTERPRETER'S DUTIES. AN INTERPRETER'S DUTIES.

Q.—Give me your work that was to be paid for that was such hard work? A.—I was to be at Mr. Fisk's every morning at 80 colock, and every time he wanted me to do anything I was to be there. I was paid by the month. I always travelled with him, night and day.

Q.—Were you with him every night? A.—Not every night, but a good many nights.

Q.—Didyou go everywhere he did? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How know all his haunts? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many times did he dress in the course of a day? A.—It depended upon what he was doing.

Q.—At ordinary times? A.—Two or three times a day.

day.
Q.—Had he a demi-toilet getting shaved? A.—He had on generally a long dress; then he changed that for another dress.
Q.—How many changes before he was ready for breakfast? A.—None at all; he got his long dress off and was ready for breakfast.
Q.—Did you breakfast with him? A.—A good many were you with him all that morning? A.—Yes, Q.-What time did he reach the office? A.-A quarter At 12 o'clock a gentleman came in to give him of what had happened at the Yorkville Police I remained with him from that time to O'clock.
Q.—How many pairs of pantaloons had Mr. Fisk? A.—I never counted them, sir; it was not my business.
Q.—How many coats had he? A.—I don't know.
Q.—What time did he dress in the afternoon? A.—He left the office about 3 and went to his room. Idon't know what he chi. From 3 to 320 he sent for me to give him \$23. I obtained it from Mr. Comer and gave it to him.

In addition to this business, the meeting on Monday had under consideration a new constitution, making some important changes in the government, and largely increasing the initiation fee. The election of officers also takes place before adjournment.

Notwithstanding the association embraces a large majority of the manufacturers of the country, it is seldom that their choice proves to be the "fashionable" hat of the season. They receive their blocks, and manufacture a few hats of the shape decided upon, but they wait until a well-known hatter on Broadway exhibits his new shape, which they at once adopt, knowing that the hat which his customers wear will be the popular and salable head-gear for full dress, Here is a foreible instance of the power of fashion. The hatter referred to is fortunate enough to have the custom of those few who are supposed to lead society in this city; he secures their approval of his production, and it at once takes the place of the article adopted by the combined taste and experience of all the hat makers in the country, notwithstanding they are pledged to use the blocks adopted by the association, and have their hats in the market some time in advance of the Broadway man's. But half a dozen men wear his hat, and all New York follow their example, and the rest of the United States wear what New York does. o him.

Q.—Did you know he had fifteen \$100 bills at that
the in his pocket? A.—I did not. COMER AS A PARMER. Q.—Who is Come? A.—A farmer. [Laughter.]
Q.—He farms where? A.—At Goshen.
Q.—Did you know him in any other capacity? A.—In
he office as private secretary to Mr. Flak.
Q.—Was he a farmer when he was private secretary?
.—Yes, sir; he and his son; he dealt in milk, I believe.
Q.—Did you see his farm? A.—Les, sir.
Q.—Was it a milk farm? A.—Les, sir.
Laughter.]

Judge Ingraham suggested that if anybody wished to laugh, they should laugh to them-selves, or he he must take measures to stop the laughter. laughter.

Q.—You spoke of living in Twenty-fourth street?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did Montaland live in that house with you?

A.—No, sir; I never fived with Montaland in my life.

Q.—Did you see Fisk put his close on that day?

A.—No, sir. they seemed as if they would never let the or

Q.— Do you know whether there were pockets in that FISK NEVER CARRIED A PISTOL. netic as ever, and excited his orchestra and auin dressing Mr. Fisk.

Q. State whether at that time he had any pistol upon his person? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Could he have one in his clothes without your knowing it? Excluded.

Q.—Was there any pistol there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him have a pistol in his possession? A.—A pair of pistols were presented to him by Mr. Cooney last June. I put them in a drawer for him, and took them down to Long Branch in July. There he gave them to Mr. Sisson.

Q.—Did you ever know him to carry a pistol? A.—No, sir. "The Manhattan Waltz," which he will play for the first time to-morrow evening, is an arrangement of "The Old Folks at Home," with characteristic variations. It will undoubtedly make aggreat a hit in its way as Nilsson did with another negro melody.

Mr. Strauss is under engagement to open a season of thirty concerts at Baden Baden on the 25th of August, and was unable to accept Mr. Rullman's tempting offer of \$50,00 gold to lead at thirty concerts in our principal cities. He informs us that he does not expect to be able to revisit America for many years, but on his return to Vienna he will compose a waltz on American themes that he thinks our people will like better than the "Hue Danube."

THE TESTIMONY OF FISK'S DRIVER. Francis Housman, recalled for the prosecution reputtal:

Francis Housman, recalled for the prosecution in rebuttal:

I was the driver of Col. Fisk's carriage on the day he was shot. Don't remember of ever seeing a pistol in the hands of Col. Fisk.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeon—Did you put the trappings on the Colonel's horse when he turned out on parade? A.—I put the saddle on.

Q.—Did he carry pistols in the holsters? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you dress him on the 12th of July last for the parade? I don't know anything about it.

Q.—No, no; the horse. Did you dress the horse on the day of the riot? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was the horse out? A.—No, sir.

Q.—It didn't mount then? A.—No, sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. Francis Curtis was recalled by the prosecution, and examined at considerable length as to whether he saw a pistol on the stairway of the hotel when he went to the assistance of Col. Fisk, or in taking off his clothing; or whether he thought of looking for a pistol when he saw the Colonel lying prostrate at the foot of the stairs immediately after the shooting, but the witness saw no trace of a pistol at that time.

DR. TRIPLER RECALLED.

DR. TRIPLER RECALLED.

Dr. Tripler was recalled for the prosecution, and after a great deal of discussion on the part of counsel, was briefly questioned as to the probe used on Col. Fisk, and as to his conversation with other doctors after the Colonel's demise, in reference to the administration of the number of minims of Magendie's solution.

Q.—Upon the 6th of January, at the time of the homicide, did you see anywhere about the clothes or person of Mr. Fisk, or on the stairway, any pistol? A.—I did not, sir. of Mr. Fiss. or on the stairway, any pistor? A.—I did not, sir.

Q.—Did you remove any portion of his clothing? A.—I did—his pants, drawers, vest, socks, and assisted in removing his collar and scarf. I have no recollection of his closk or overcoat at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tremain—Do you know Dr. Shine of this city? A.—Yes, sir; I met him a few days after the shooting, and had a conversation with him below the Grand Central Hotel.

Q.—Did you tell him at that time that the probe had broken in the wound? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Sure of that? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you tell him nothing about the quantity of minims of Magendie's solution you gave Col. Fisk?

A.—No, sir.

Terrible Fight with an Indian on a Pacific No. sir.

— Didn't you tell him you had given him 120 minimodermically, and that Pr. Fisher had given him a camount by mouth, and that you and he got scared halt to stop? A.—I do not recorded it?

— Did you say anything in aubstance like that to?

A.—Nothing like it, sir. reservations of several tribes of Indians, who

him? A.—Nothing like it, sir.

THE PROBE USED ON FISK.

Another long discussion then ensued as to allowing the witness to testify in relation to the probe used:

Q.—Is this probe (produced) in the same condition as it was when you used it? A.—Yes, sir, since that time. It was used at the Coroner's inquest. I broke the top of it two years ago.

Q.—was it broken during any operation? A.—It was broken in Vandam street in an operation I made there. That is the only probe I ever owned. I have owned that since 1869.

Q.—Has that probe been broken in any other place except at the top two years ago? A.—No, sir. At Mr. Fisk's post moriem examination in trying to serew it up tight to give to a doctor I wore off the last thread of the screw in the centre here where it joins together, and it got so it would not hold any more, and it became useless.

less.
Q-It became useless how soon after it was used on Mr. Fisk? A.—Within two days.
Q.—Had you performed any other operation with it after you had probed this wound until it became useless? A.—I had not.
Q.—How many wounds had you probed with it before you probed Col. Fisk's? A.—I cannot answer that question.

Q.—Had you ever probed a gun shot wound with it?

A.—Yes, sir, in the thigh.

Q.—Was that the only one you ever probed? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long was it before you proted this? A.—Just before Christmas. By Mr. Beach—Are you able to say positively whether or not you made any such statements to Dr. Shine as to administering 120 minims of Magendie's solution or that Dr. Fisher administered 120 by the mouth? A.-I never made any such statement. Adjourned to 10:30 o'clock this morning. Did Fisk Kill Stokes ?

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sir: Would it not be advisable for the Hon. John McKeon to compel the authorities to produce the body of James Fisk, Jr., and have thung in public for the murder of Edward S Stokes? One who favors fair play. W. H. B.

THE SIXTH AVENUE TRAGEDY.

The Burglars who Attempted to Murder Mr. Phelps, the Jeweller. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yeserday, Justice Ledwith investigated the circum tances of the shooting of Charles H. Phelps in

his house at Sixth avenue and Thirty-ninth

street in May last. Mr. Phelps was in court, it

being the first time he has been out of his house since the shooting.

The accused, John Thompson, was in attendance. Porter, his accomplice, an escaped convict, is serving out his term in Sing Sing.

Mr. Thompson told his story:

Ayoung man who has a furnished room in my house told me that two suspicious persons were in the house. We went up from the store: I took the first floor, and tried the doors if found the parior door unlocked; i opened it, and two men attempted to rush out. I caught them and struggled with them, One got away and turner rounds and direct with them, one got away and turner rounds and direct with them, then got away. The scattle occurred in the hall whether got away. The scattle occurred in the hall whether got away. The scattle occurred in the hall what he prisoner; I could not seen to the features, as it was dark, and I had no time to examine him closely.

Cross examined—I heard the report of three shots down stairs after I was shot. There was some light, furnished from two gas jets on the staircass of the staircass of the features of the staircass of the staircass of the features. eing the first time he has been out of his house

Mr. Carson, in the employ of Mr. Phelps, tes-tified:

tified:

I heard a scuffle in the hall on the second floor. I ran out of the store. I saw a man rush down stairs with a pistol. The man fired at me, and struck me on the jaw with the pistol. I fully identify the prisoner as the man. I did not see anything that occurred up stairs. It was well lighted down stairs, so that I could positively identify him. cend of the great Shawangunk tunnel, our Kallway, ten miles from this place, covering for a distance of afteen feet and delaying the trains for the day. A large force of men we during the day removing the rock. Passattansferred in coaches over the mountain fall of ear handrock followed in the tunnel the break being where the shale rock followers to be trains. Workmen who was in the tunnel broken. Some delay has resulted in the trains. Workmen are timbering the trouble to-day; and as the authorities are carefully no serious results from the fall of rock are a Capt. Caffrey said a hat was found in Mr. Phelps's hallway that suited the prisoner, and was also recognized as belonging to Thompson. The counsel for defence said they had no evidence to offer, and asked to have some sum two for bail.

THE HEAD GEAR CONGRESS.

on. In addition to this business, the meeting on

ANOTHER ACADEMY JAM.

trauss's Second Concert-The Blue Danube

Madness-The New Manhattan Waltz. Four thousand people crowded into the

Academy last evening, and although the ther-

mometer must have stood away above ninety,

chestra cease playing the "Blue Danube Waltz"

until every one melted. Strauss was as mag-

dience even more than on his opening night,

"The Manhattan Waltz," which he will play for

Madame Leutner at the Brooklyn Rink.

whose magnificent singing created so much en-

thuslasm at the Boston Jubilee, will sing at the Brooklyn Rink, and there are indications that she will have a very large audience.

Union Sauare Theatre-The Grand Duchess.

The Howson English Opera Troupe are

still giving an English version of the "Grand Duchess" at the Union Square Theatre. The

representation is exceedingly good, the acting of the principal artists being deserving of special mention. The Tostée troupe scarcely did better.

The Vokes family will reappear at this theatre on next Monday evening.

The manuscript of the new comedy that

M. Victorien Sardou has written for Miss Agnes

Ethel has been delivered by him to that lady in

Paris, and she is having it translated. In the

opinion of the author this is one of the best, if

not the best, plays he ever wrote. He made Miss Ethel's acquaintance in Paris last summer.

and has written a part for her that he thinks calculated to present her in her most attractive and winsome characteristics.

AMERICAN NEWS BY WAY OF PARIS.

Railroad Train.

Translated from the Figuro. Paris, June 23.

It is known that the railroad from San

Francisco to New York passes through the

invariably regard the locomotives as terrible

monsters created by the Manitou to exterminate

Several times already the Indians have at-

tempted to throw the trains off the track. In

these enterprises they were led by one of the fercest of their chiefs, a Cherokee named Naha, and surnamed Mocking Bird. All their attempts having failed, Naha resolved to change his

the red man.

breadth of the land.

Choked to Death by her Mother.

usband of the prisoner, testified that his wife

killing of her daughter. She was under the fluctuation persons intended to blow up the Dr. Topping said that he had warned Mis killiot remain with her mother andre.

"We find that Mary J. Effloit came to her bistrangulation at the hands of her mother, Marza Bott, on Julys, 1872, and from the testimony lieve at the time of committing the deed Mrs. was in an unsound state of mind. We further mend the Coroner to hold the accused unit her condition shall have been passed upon by the prethorities.

The Perils of the Shawangunk Tunnel

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 9 .- At 5 o'cl

aturday morning, a few moments before th

nd of the great Shawangunk tunnel, or

This evening Madame Peschka-Leutner,

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Men who THE DE Block your Hat while you Wait for Fifty Cents-An Anomaly of Fashion. frat the Com York and pr Should Mr. B The Silk and Cassimere Hat Manufacturers' Association met on Monday in Earle's Hotel. There was a large attendance of mem. bers, including those doing business in this city, as well as many from Boston, Philadelphia, Bal.

Freedom for Down with ! And we'll Shonting

> BALTIMOR National Den all the memb States of De gustus Schell nent Chairm Massachuset tary and Tre The follow bors of the E Randolph of of Himols, W Enton of Karchasetts, Joh Barr of Penn necticut. Ma Gan. W. T. H. The Chairm mittee was revealed. The follow dent Democ Samuel J. Racoran of W Ohio, Jame gomery Blan

Come home Sweet Hir The News in Newspap in the Pa The ann

nomination boards preci-moment the the office we and demonst filled with cheers for later and Sa out in the P were belchin thou-ands. Two six-po by the Nat Mr. S. R. Sta Tammany of Tammany of brass four-which, not to equalled the of two hund became tool displayed a Tammany !

At the sar Hall was ma lar gladness Sen, Tribun newspaper e displayed w holday. Th American fit letters: From the same office of fai festoons of the office their love for

the S

Greeley ..

Bayard Forty-sis stative Gr flains for C This sally from the pa street.

laying failed, Naha resolved to change his tactics.

Accordingly, on the 2d of June last, he concealed himself near the rails, and with extraordinary activity bounded upon the footboard of train No. 67, from San Francisco to New York. He then slipped along the train until he reached the locomotive, where he killed the fireman with a blow of his tomahawk, stabbed the engineer with his knife, and after scalping them, jumped on the tender, brandishing the scalps and howling out a savage war song. with his knife, and after scalping them, jumped on the tender, brandishing the scalps and howling out a savage war song.

The settlers along the line became terrified as they saw the train, which now dashed along at a fearful speed, driven by the ferocious engineer. The passengers all cried out for help. Their situation was extremely perilous; in fact they were running into the jaws of death.

Finally an officer of the navy, Mr. Henry Pierce, determined to sacrifice himself to save his feliow passengers. Armed with a long dirk knife he ran along the footboard of the train and jumped upon the engine. The chief uttered a war cry and brandished his tomahawk, and a hand-to-hand struggle was commenced over the bodies of the engineer and the fireman.

The passengers but their heads out of the windows and with an anxiety which may easily be imagined tried to see the fight. In about a minute Mr. Pierce feil mortally wounded under Mocking Bird, who in the twinking of an eve scalped him. But while he was triumphantly waving the scalp of the victim in the air, Mr. Pierce, who was still living, had sufficient strength to jump up and lunge his knife in tie Indian's breast, killing him instantly. He then crawled to the valve handle, shut off the steam, and the train stopped.

The passengers ran to the assistance of this brave officer, but it was too late; he died two hours afterward.

Ahead of Phoebus-THE NEW YORK SCN, n every morning sending out its scintillations of wit and wisdom through all the length and Coroner Herrman yesterday investigated the

condition shall have been passed upon by the preparate thorities."

Mrs. Elliott was remanded to the Tombs to await a medical examination.

GREELEY

their love for ment. With the five people beganing House's directions, remainity, and over the walong from a ming with ements made and Brown, particulars t